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JANUARY 22 . 1965

# PREPARED UNDER MASA MANAGED STACECHART CENTER CONTRACT NAS 9-2648

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FINAL REPORT

ARDE-PORTLAND, INC. 580 WINTERS AVENUE PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY

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FABRICATION OF

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LARGE DIAMETER SPHERES

BY THE

ARDEFORM PROCESS

JANUARY 22, 1965

Prepared under NASA Manned Spacecraft Center
Contract NAS 9-2648

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ARDE-PORTIAND, INC. 580 Winters Avenue Paramus, New Jersey

Prepared by:

Project Engineer

#### FOREWORD

The cryogenic stretch-forming (ARDEFORM) technique described in this report was investigated and demonstrated to be sound under a company-funded research program. This work was done prior to undertaking contracts for the Department of Defense and NASA.

This technique which has been designated the ARDEFORM process is the property of ARDE-PORTLAND and forms the basis of a Patent Application presently pending in the United States Patent Office.

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#### I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

#### A. The ARDEFORM Process

The ARDEFORM process consists of fabricating an undersized vessel (preform) from work-hardenable material while the material is still in an annealed condition. In this condition the material is readily welded, machined and formed. After the undersized vessel is fabricated, the entire vessel is strengthened by stretching cryogenically in liquid nitrogen to the full size required. This fabrication technique was investigated under a company-funded research program and continued under various Defense Department contracts.

The present contract was granted to further demonstrate the feasibility of the process for the fabrication of large diameter spherical pressure vessels for space applications.

# B. Cryogenic Stretch Facility

In order to accomplish the cryogenic stretchforming operation, ARDE-PORTLAND has invested heavily in a facility used to cold-work steels at cryogenic temperatures (-320°F) to produce high strength-to-weight vessels. The facility consists of a large liquid-nitrogen forming tank; a high-pressure pumping system, with appropriate controls and valves; and a liquid-nitrogen low-pressure storage system. The facility is remotely operated from a control room through a system of control valves, is instrumented with pressure and temperature sensors, as well as safety devices necessary for a very-high-pressure system. Operating pressures, which are functions of the vessel configuration and wall thickness, range from 1,000 psia to 30,000 psia.

# C. Contract Scope of Work

Fabricate and deliver six units of a high-strength oxygen sphere storage vessel, utilizing the ARDEFORM process.

# II. SUMMARY

The feasibility of fabricating large diameter spheres by the ARDEFORM process was demonstrated successfully. Six units were delivered in accordance with contract terms.

#### III. CONCLUSION

- 1. Large diameter spherical vessels can be fabricated by the ARDEFORM process.
- 2. These vessels can be fabricated to a predetermined size even though a sizing die is not used.
- 3. A high-strength-to-weight ratio vessel will result from the process.

#### IV. WORK ACCOMPLISHED

#### A. Design

The detail design of the 25" sphere is shown in the following illustrations which are at the end of the report.

SKE 1428F-25" NASA Spherical Oxygen container Ardeformed.

- E 3188-25" NASA Spherical Oxygen Container Assy-Preform.
- E 103741 A Head Hemispherical with Boss Cut Out.
- C 103755 A Internal Support Hemispherical.
- C 103756 A Induction Boss Hemispherical.

The design was agreed upon by NASA and ARDE-PORTLAND personnel for the purpose of determining the feasability of the ARDEFORM process as applicable to large diameter vessels. It will be noted that two types of bosses were used in the vessels. This was done in order to evaluate the possibility of incorporating an internal structural support as well as a pressurizing port. An additional decision was to spin and then machine the hemispherical heads. Accordingly, tolerances were set within commercially available limits.

The engineering analysis for this design was based on prior experience with smaller diameter spheres. In particular, four spheres having a preform diameter of 6.95" were studied. These spheres were fabricated from AlS1 301 material, heat number E-73413 purchased from Eastern Stainless Steel. The results of cryoginially stretching and hydrostatic testing of these spheres are shown on Graph A as triangles. These practical results indicated a ± .006 inches per inch strain tolerance on the theoretical curve as shown on the graph.

The 25" spheres were conservatively guaranteed for a minimum ultimate strength of 240,000 psi at room temperature. In order to assure this criteria, to keep the weight down and to allow for some leeway in sizing, the design was actually based on a 260,000 psi ultimate tensile strength.

Utilizing the above information and the equation S = PD/4t, where S = ultimate tensile strength, p = pressure, D = Internal Diameter and t = thickness of the sphere, an average final thickness for the sphere was obtained.

$$t_{favg.} = \frac{1508 \times 25.10}{4 \times 260,000} = .0364$$
"

Introducing a  $\pm$  .005" tolerance on this thickness resulted in a  $t_f$  min = .0314" and  $t_f$  max = .0414".

To obtain a thickness of material prior to stretching the following equation was used

Where t = Original Thickness of Material

t<sub>f</sub> = Final Thickness of Material

f = Strain factor which is equal to inches
 per inch of strain plus 1.

From the theoretical stress-strain curve the inches/inch of strain is .068 at a stress level of 260,000 psi. If the  $\pm$ .0066"/" of strain tolerance is included the strain factor becomes .074"/" maximum to .062"/" minimum. Including these strain tolerances plus the minimum and maximum thicknesses in the above equation results in an original thickness of material = .0478" max to .0354" min. It was therefore, decided that the detail dimension should be .042 $\pm$  .002 inches thick, well within the minimum and maximum dimensions calculated. The calculation of the preform diameter was similarly accomplished, except that the diameter is a uniaxial growth and, therefore, the strain factor is not squared i.e.  $\frac{D}{D} = \frac{D}{D}$ 

Where  $D_{0} = Original Diameter of preform.$ 

 $D_f = Final Diameter of preform.$ 

The resulting drawing dimension was 23.500±.005".

#### B. Manufacture

#### 1. Hemispherical Heads

This component was fabricated from a .375 inch thick annealed AISI 301 steel plate which was then spun into a rough contour to resemble the hemispherical head. During spinning the fabricator was allowed to anneal as often as he thought necessary provided a final anneal at 1925°F±25°F was performed immediately before final machining. The rough contour was then machined inside and out on a contour lathe to drawing dimensions.

#### 2. Bosses

Bosses were machined from the same heat of material as the hemispherical heads except that 1-1/2" thick sheet bar was used. The machining was done parallel to the grain structure in order to minimize the chances of porosity occurring.

Figures 1-6 at the end of this section describe the remaining manufacturing areas. It will be noted that all welding was performed by the heliarc process in one pass. After welding spheres are cryogenically stretched to approximately 1510 psi. The vessels were then aged at a temperature of 790°F±10°F for twenty hours and then passivated in a solution of heated nitric acid and sodium dichromate. At each stage of processing rigid quality control was maintained and an inspection was performed.

# C. Hydrotesting

Each completed sphere was subjected to a proof pressure test as shown in Figures 7 and 8. The target proof pressure was 1350 psig. In addition, each sphere was instrumented with two strain gages near the girth weld, one perpendicular to the weld, the other parallel to it. Results of strain gage data are shown in Figures 10 to 16A. One sphere was taken to burst. The resulting burst pressure was 1560 psig. as compared to the design burst pressure of 1508 psig.

#### D. Problem Areas

# Machining of Hemispherical Heads

During the machining operation two problems were encountered.

(1) Flaking occurred on the outside surface of the hemisphere.

(2) Voids and porosity due to the spinning operation occurred at the polar region. The first problem was eliminated by machining off less material per cut. Upon investigation it was determined that the voids at the polar region were in an area that would be removed in order to weld the bosses and, therefore, would not be detrimental to the finished vessel. Photographs from the metallurgical report are shown in Figures 17 through 19.

# 2. Cryogenic Bursting of Spheres

Of the initial three spheres fabricated two burst in the cryogenic stretch operation. Stress levels achieved were theoretically 191,000 and 203,000 psi. Metallurgical investigations were conducted to explain these failures. A report of these investigations follows.

# METALLURGICAL REPORT ON SPHERE S/N 552

#### 1. General Observation

The fracture surface in one hemisphere exhibited a brittle failure mode for a distance of 4 or 5 inches from the girth weld. As the fracture progressed further in the same hemisphere, a ductile shear, 45° fracture occurred. The fracture appearance in the other hemisphere was completely of the ductile shear type.

#### 2. Specimen Location

Metallographic specimens were taken from several locations of interest along the fracture. These locations were as follows:

- a. The brittle fracture region.
- b. The ductile fracture region.
- c. The girth weld area.

# 3. Factors Investigated

The specimens were prepared for investigation of the following factors:

- a. Inclusion size, orientation and distribution, and relation to prior austenite grain boundaries.
- b. Grain boundary carbide precipitation.
- c. Prior austenite grain size and anisotropy.

#### METALLURGICAL REPORT ON SPHERE S/N 552 (cont'd)

#### 4. Results of Investigation

The metallographic examination, which revealed information pertinent to the causes of failure in the sphere, is discussed below. The location and orientation of the metallographic specimens is shown in Figure 20. In the discussion below, locations and directions refer to those shown in Figure 20.

#### a. Inclusions

The inclusions in the material taken from the brittle fracture region show an orientation parallel to the path of the fracture. Figure 21 shows a view at c, in which the inclusions appear as small dots. Figure 22 shows a view at "b" in which slight elongation of the inclusions is apparent. Although this material can certainly not be characterized as a clean material, it does not appear that the inclusions were the primary cause of failure of the vessel. No drastic differences in appearances and quantity of inclusion were observed between those in the shear fracture region, the brittle fracture region and the weld area.

#### b. Prior Austenite Grain Boundaries

Transformation of the austenite to martensite occurs during the cryogenic stretch forming process. In order to determine the causes of failure it is valuable to investigate the material for conditions which existed prior to transformation. During the stretching of annealed material with equiaxed austenite grains, it has been observed that original austenite grain boundaries retain their equiaxed form. For example, Figures 23 and 24 are photomicrographs of the structure of a tensile specimen cryogenically stretched about 17%. These photographs, show the structure in the transverse and longitudinal directions. The similarity of the two photographs indicates that structural isotropy is retained even for large plastic deformations by stretching.

# METALLURGICAL REPORT ON SPHERE S/N 552 (cont'd)

Examination of the metallographic specimens from the sphere, however, indicates definite structural anisotropy in the region of brittle fracture. Figures 25 and 26 are photomicrographs with the line of sight parallel and perpendicular to the fracture direction, respectively. Figure 25 shows view "d" and Figure 26 shows view "a" as indicated in Figure 20. Note that in Figure 25 that the grain structure is elongated parallel to the fracture. A view at "b", showing elongated grains and at "c" showing the equiaxed ends of these grains is shown in Figures 27 and 28, respectively. The grain elongation parallel to the fracture is evident only in locations near the brittle fracture region. A view at "f" Figure 29, shows essentially equiaxed grains, in the vicinity of the ductile fractures. Figure 29 should be compared with a view "d" in Figure 30 at the same magnification.

#### c. Carbides

Some carbide precipitation was noted in the prior austenite grain boundaries at all locations. The greatest amount of carbide precipitation, however, was noted at view "d", near the weld. Although some precipitation is to be expected in the vicinity of the weld, the extent of precipitation far exceeded that ordinarily noted. By comparison, the precipitation noted at location "e" at the beginning of the weld carbide zone on the other side of the weld, was very slight. In fact, precipitation at locations "b" and "c", removed from the weld, but near the brittle fracture region, were more extensive than that noted in the carbide zone at "e". View "f", Figure 29 at the ductile fracture region shows only a small amount of precipitation.

# METALLURGICAL REPORT ON SPHERE S/N 552 (cont'd)

#### 5. Conclusions

Based on the previous observations, it is apparent that the sphere failure occurred as a result of embrittlement by precipitated carbides. The part was solution treated and quenched while it was approximately 3/8" thick, and then machined to the required wall thickness. Apparently, a combination of improper steps were involved. First, and most likely, the annealing temperature or time at annealing temperature was too low. This probably resulted in incomplete solution of the carbides in the brittle fracture region, this is pointed up by the presence of elongated grains. the quenching time may have been insufficiently rapid, permitting reprecipitation of those carbides which did manage to dissolve during the heat treatment. The existence of a ductile and brittle region on the same head could have occurred as a result of several possible conditions. example, the equiaxed grains in the ductile region can be explained by considering that the material remaining after machining had been close to the surface of the 3/8" thick blank during the annealing and quenching cycle. The brittle fracture region may have been close to the center of the blank metal thickness. This would result in an unannealed region near the girth and an annealed region near the pole of the hemisphere.

#### 6. Recommendations

Anneal heads after machining or after welding. A proper anneal and quench is more readily controlled in the thinner material. The precise location of failure was difficult to pin point because of some rubbing of the fracture surface during shipment of the failed vessel to the laboratory. A photograph of the fracture surface at the suspected failure

# METALLURGICAL REPORT ON SPHERE S/N 552 (cont'd)

origin is shown in Figure 31. The origin appears to be in the "carbide zone" on the bad side of the weld. This is not unreasonable under the circumstances since the carbides precipitated during welding merely increased the amount already present as a result of improper annealing and quenching.

#### 7. Action

The recommendations outlined above were followed with the result that all additional spheres were stretched successfully.

#### E. Discussion of Program Results

Referring to Figure 32 which summarizes the results of the program, it will be noted that all design goals were achieved or exceeded with the exception of the diameter and volume. These two parameters were intentionally sacrificed in the interest of determining repeatability. They could have easily been brought within print requirements by straining the material to a lower cryogenic stretch pressure. The resulting sphere would have had a slightly lower ultimate strength level but would have exceeded all design goals by a considerable margin. This larger volume and diameter is due to the difference in the behavior of the heat of material actually used, which is shown on Graph B, versus the heat of material on Graph A which was used for the theoretical calculations. It will be noted by looking at the uniaxial stressstrain curve that this is a "looser" heat i.e. for the same stress condition the strain is greater. It was recognized in conducting the calculations that there might be a difference between the two heats of material; however in the interest of time, it was decided that a chance would be taken. The alternative of changing the stretch pressure to accommodate for any difference in strain characteristics would always be available.

# E. <u>Discussion of Program Results</u> (cont'd)

It is interesting to note in Figure 32, that there was a slight increase in volume after proof-testing although no deterioration of pressure wasobserved when the proof pressure was held for five minutes as indicated in Figures 10 through 16A. This increase varied from sphere to sphere. It is felt that this variation is primarily due to the accuracy of the measuring equipment. realistic engineering estimate is that the volume increase is approximately .1% or nine cubic inches. If the measuring equipment is considered accurate, it will be found that the total variation in volume from the minimum to the maximum sphere is 155 cubin inches after proof-testing as compared to a maximum variation of 100 cubin inches theoretical. It therefore becomes apparent that a wider tolerance should be used in any future designs. tolerance should be in the neighborhood of 2%. The maximum spread in diameters is .168" as called for on the drawing, if we analyze the minimum and maximum dimensions achieved among all sphere. This results in a .170" spread which is close enough if we consider measuring accuracy. If PI tape results are discountered, this tolerance spread is .117" well within design limits.

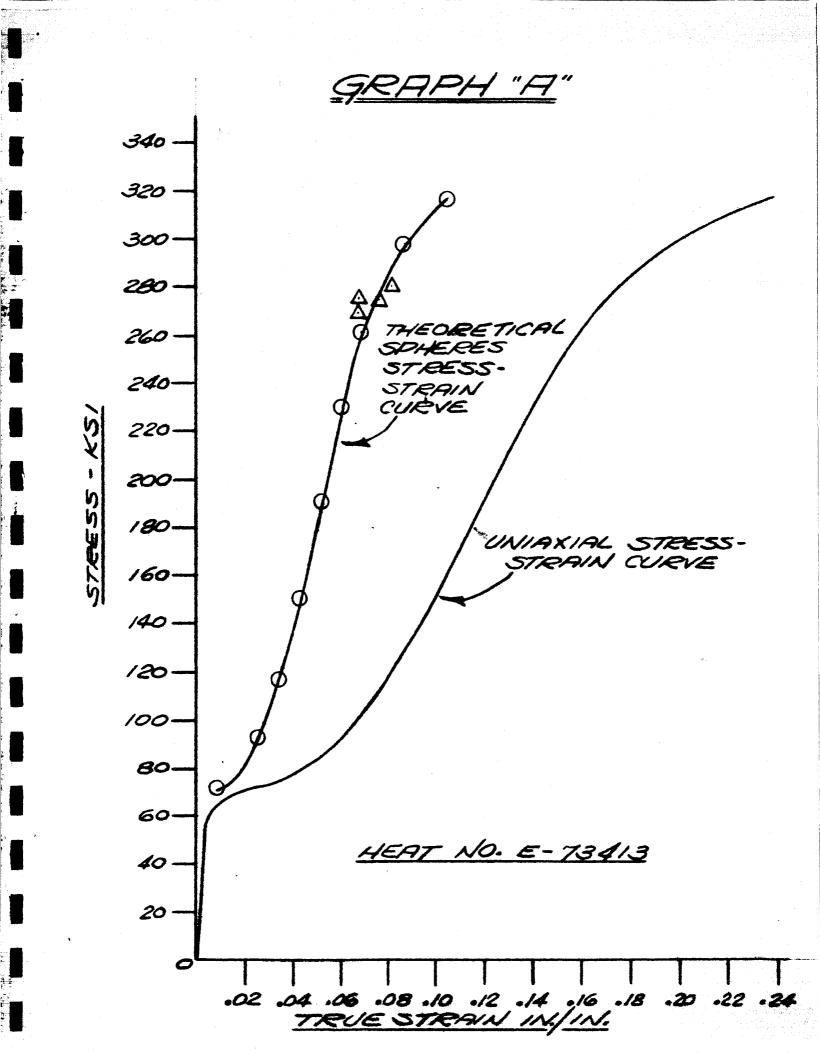
Figure 32 indicates that a total of ten spheres were fabricated. Two of these failed to survive the cryogenic stretch operation and a third sphere was processed as far as the preform stage. The cause of failure for the first two spheres was determined to be an improper anneal during the spinning operation. A detailed metallurgical investigation was performed regarding this improper anneal and several remedies proposed. The results of this investigation are detailed in Section IV-D of this report. The unprocessed sphere was to be used as an alternate solution to the annealing problem as recommended in Section IV-D. Due to the successful treatment of subsequent spheres manufactured, it became unnecessary to make use of this item.

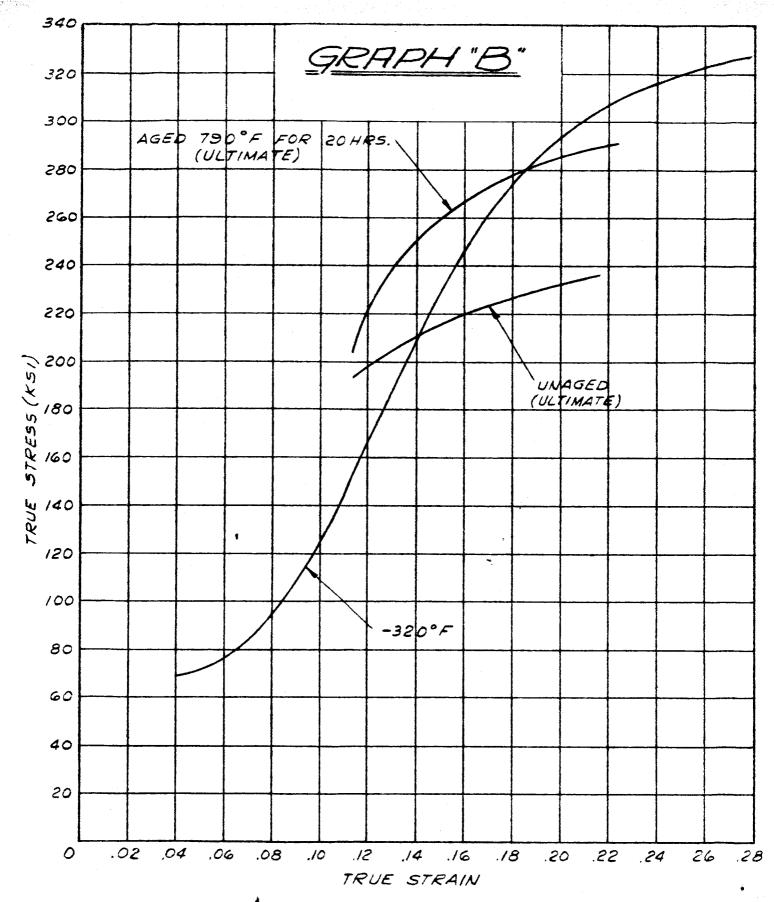
# V. LIST OF GRAPHS AND FIGURES

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GRAPH B -	STRESS VS STRAIN CURVE
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FIGURE 3 -	25" SPHERE-TACK WELDING OF HEMISPHERES
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FIGURE 27-	GRAIN STRUCTURE SHOWING ELONGATED GRAIN 540X

FIGURE 28- END GRAIN STRUCTURE OF GRAINS SHOWN IN FIGURE 8 540X

- EQUIAXED GRAIN STRUCTURE IN REGION OF DUCTILE FIGURE 29-FAILURE 100X ELONGATED GRAIN STRUCTURE IN REGION OF BRITTLE FAILURE FIGURE 30-100X FIGURE 31- FRACTURE SURFACE AT SUSPECTED ORIGIN OF FAILURE 5X
- FIGURE 32- SUMMARY CHART





UNIAXIAL
TENSILE PROPERTIES
OF HEAT # E-73597

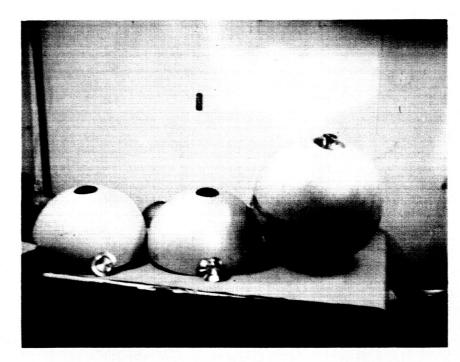


FIGURE 1
25" SPHERE-WELDED PREFORM AND COMPONENTS

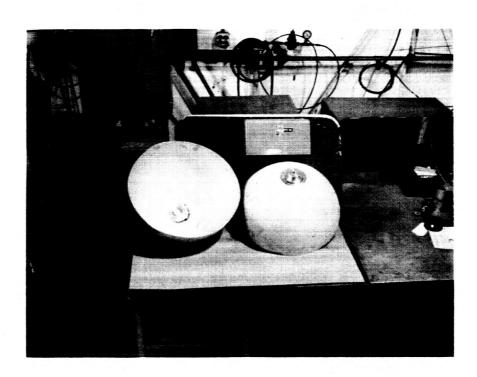


FIGURE 2
25" SPHERE-BOSSES WELDED TO HEMISPHERICAL HEADS

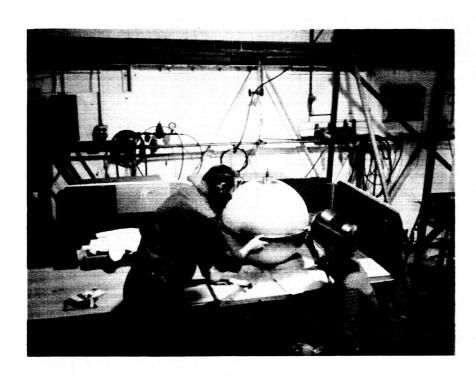


FIGURE 3
25" SPHERE - TACK WELDING OF HEMISPHERES

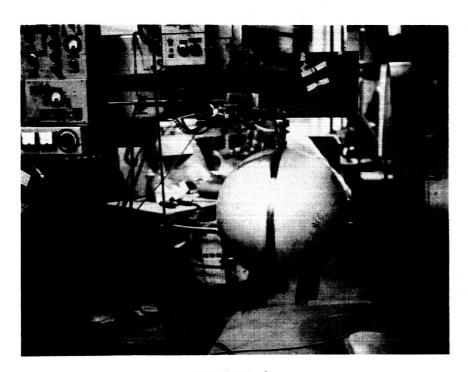


FIGURE 4
25" SPHERE - GIRTH WELDING OF SPHERE



FIGURE 5
25" SPHERE-INSPECTION OF SPHERE

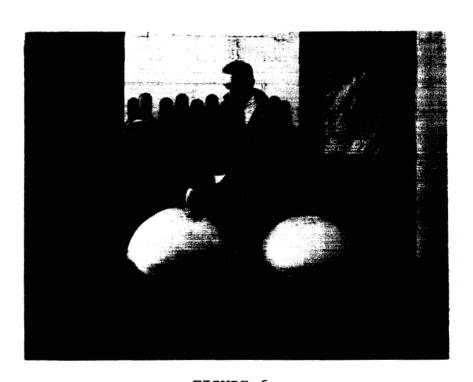


FIGURE 6

25" SPHERE - IDENTICAL SPHERES BEFORE
AND AFTER CRYOGENIC STRETCH



FIGURE 7
TEST EQUIPMENT SET-UP SHOWING HYDROTEST
PRESSURE GAGE AND STRAIN GAGE INSTRUMENTATION



FIGURE 8
25" SPHERE-UNDERGOING PROOF PRESSURE CHECK



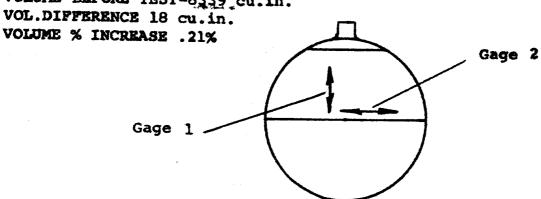
FIGURE 9
25" SPHERE-AFTER BURST TEST AT 1560 PSIG

# s/N 550

#### 25" AGED SPHERE

WEIGHT - 23 lbs.

VOLUME AFTER PRESSURE TEST - 8357 cu. in. VOLUME BEFORE TEST-8339 cu.in.



PRESSURE		Gage	Gage 2
		MICROINCH RE	ADINGS
0		10970	9800
300		11890	10690
500 ———	white the same of	12500	11320
		13120	
900		13770 ——	12650
1000 ———		14050	12970
1200 ———	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14710	13720
*1350		15180	14300

#### \* HELD FOR 3 MINUTES

500 PSI TEST FOR FINAL LEAKAGE CHECK.

11-6-64

2 2 x 4 2 x

# S/N 554

# 25" AGED SPHERE

WEIGHT - 21.92 lbs.

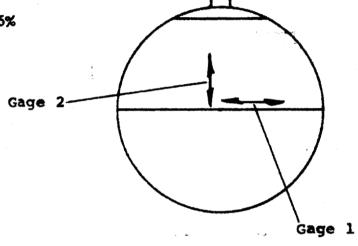
VOLUME (AFTER TESTING) - 8395 cu. in.

" (BEFORE TESTING) - 8390 cu. in.

Carrier -

DIFFERENCE - 5 cu. in.

% INCREASE - .06%



PRESS	FURE	Gage 1	Gage 2
		MICROINCH READINGS	
0		11000 ———	10490
500	;	EXERCISE GAGES	5
0		11000	10530
300		11970	11480
500		12620	12090
700		13330	12710
• 900		14050	13240
*1000		14400	13400
*1200		15160	13960
*1350		15690	14250
0		11190	

<sup>\* #2</sup> GAGE FALLING OFF, READINGS INCONCLUSIVE.

# S/N 555

# 25" AGED SPHERE

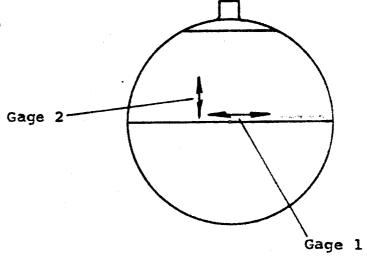
WEIGHT - 22.01 lbs.

VOLUME (AFTER TESTING) - 8366 cu. in.

" (BEFORE TESTING) - 8360 cu. in.

DIFFERENCE - 6 cu. in.

% INCREASE - .07%



PRESSURE	Gage l	Gage 2
	MICROINCH RE	<b>A</b> DINGS
0	12300	10500
500	- EXERCISE	GAGES -
0	12320	10490
300 ———	12900 —	11350
500	13350 ———	11990
*700	13760 ———	12550
<b>*</b> 900 ———	14240	13180
•1000	14400	13480
*1200	14850	14150
*1350	15150	14640

<sup>\*</sup> BOTH GAGES DROPPING - READINGS INCONCLUSIVE

S/N 556

# 25" AGED SPHERE

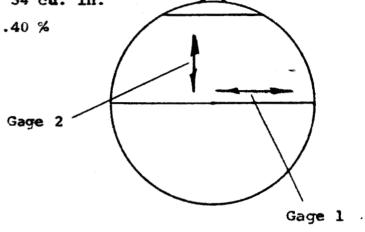
WEIGHT - 22.07 lbs.

VOLUME (AFTER TESTING) - 8512 cu. in.

" (BEFORE TESTING) - 8478 cu. in.

DIFFERENCE - 34 cu. in.

" % INCREASE - .40 %



PRESSURE	Gage	Gag <b>e</b> 2
0	MICROINCH R	EADINGS
	11670	
500	12520	14020
700	13410	14830
900	14390	15710
1000	14910	16140
1100	15400	16550
1200	15920	<del></del> 16990
*1350	16700 ———	17670

<sup>\*</sup>HELD FOR 5 MINUTES - NO PRESSURE LOSS

# S/N 557

# 25" AGBD SPHERE

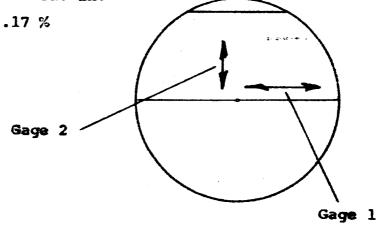
WEIGHT - 22.79 lbs.

VOLUME (AFTER TESTING) - 8398 cu. in.

" (BEFORE TESTING) - 8383 cu. in.

DIFFERENCE - 15 cu. in.

" % INCREASE - .17 %



PRESSURE	Gage 1 MICROINCH R	Gage 2 EADINGS
0	10650 ———	
300	11510	11840
500 ————	12110	12640
700	1 <b>27</b> 80	<del></del> 13520
900 ————	13500	14470
1000	13850	14920
1100	14250	15430
1200 ————	14630	15910
*1350	15210	<del></del> 16 <b>62</b> 0

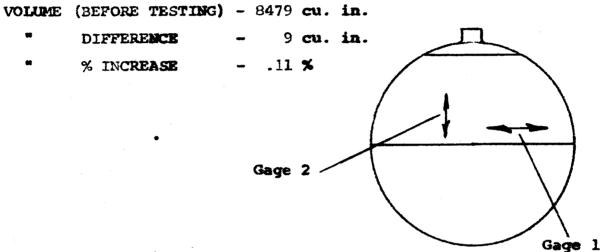
\*HELD FOR 5 MINUTES - NO PRESSURE LOSS

# s/N 558

25" AGED SPHERE

WEIGHT - 21.92 lbs.

VOLUME (AFTER TESTING) - 8488 cu. in.



PRESSURE	Gage 1	Gage 2
	MICROINCH I	
0	10840	10680
300	12020	11860
500	12840	12650
700	13700	13470
900	14670 <del></del>	14360
1000	15130	14790
1100	15630	15230
1200	16110	15690
*1350	16850	16360

\*HELD FOR 5 MINUTES - NO PRESSURE LOSS

#### s/N 559

#### 25" AGED SPHERE

WEIGHT - 22.94 lbs.

VOLUME (AFTER TESTING) - 8386 cu. in.

- " (BEFORE TESTING) 8381 cu. in.
- " DIFFERENCE 5 cu. in.
- " % INCREASE .06 %
- " AFTER HOLDING @ 1560 PSIG FOR 2 MIN. 8568 cu. in.
- " DIFFERENCE 187 cu. in.
- " % INCREASE .22 %

BURST PRESSURE - 1560 PSIG Gage 1

PRESSUE		age 2
0	MICROINCH READINGS 11040 1	.0960
300	12020 1	2080
500	12710 — 1	2860
700	13440 1	3670
900	14190 1	4520
1000	14600 1	4970
1100	14990 1	5380
1200	153901	.5840
*1350	16000 1	6510

1/27/65

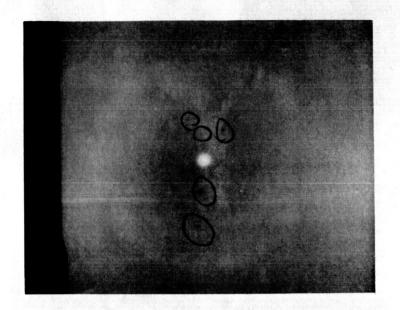


FIGURE 17

RADIOGRAPH OF S/N 1007

HEAD AT THE POLE AREA

2/3X

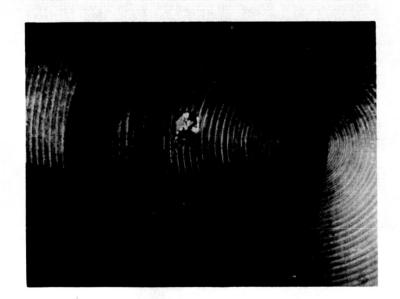


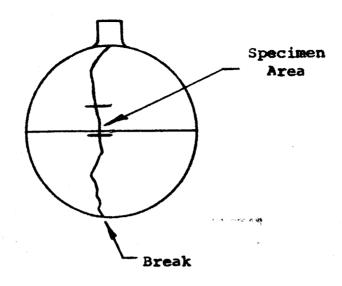
FIGURE 18

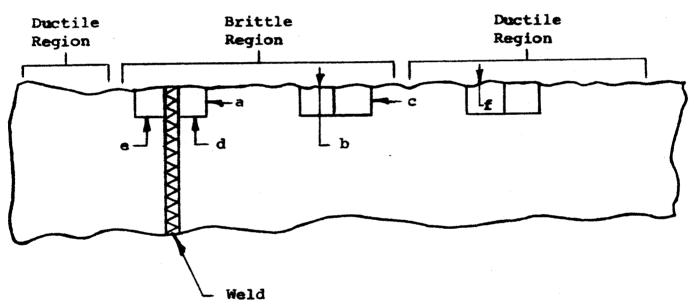
HOLE ON THE OUTSIDE SURFACE OF THE POLE AREA OF S/N 1010 HEAD 10X



FIGURE 19

FLAKED AREA ON THE
OUTSIDE SURFACE OF
S/N 1010 HEAD 6-1/2X





METALLURGICAL SPECIMEN LOCATION

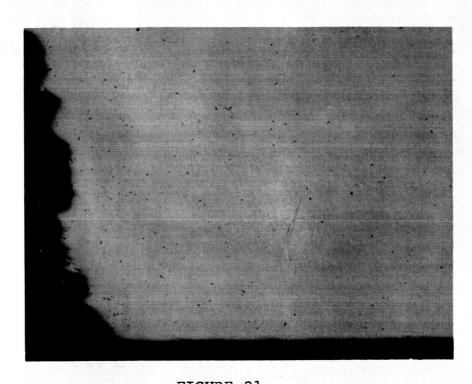


FIGURE 21
METALLOGRAPH SHOWING INCLUSIONS 100X

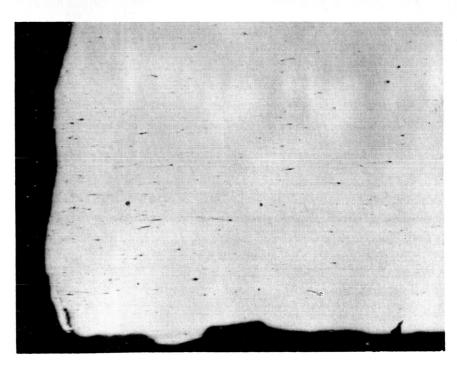


FIGURE 22

METTALLOGRAPH SHOWING INCLUSION ELONGATION 100X

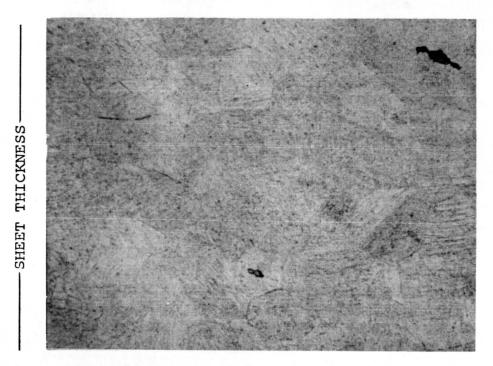


FIGURE 23

GRAIN STRUCTURE - TENSILE SPECIMEN - 17% CRYOGENIC STRETCH - LONGITUDINAL DIRECTION 540X

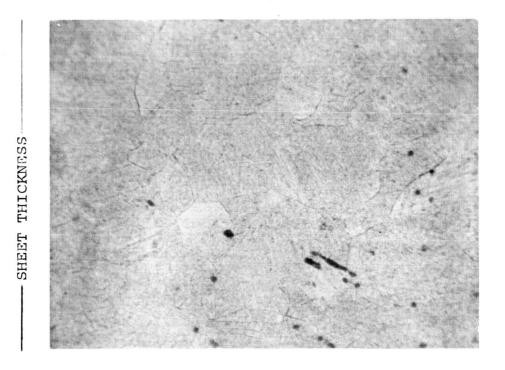


FIGURE 24

GRAIN STRUCTURE - TENSILE SPECIMEN -17% CRYOGENIC STRETCH - TRANSVERSE DIRECTION 540X

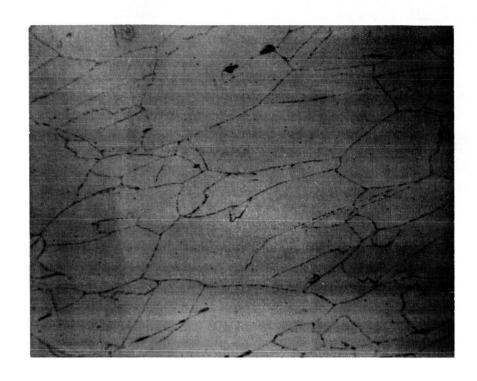


FIGURE 25

GRAIN STRUCTURE ELONGATED

PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE 540X

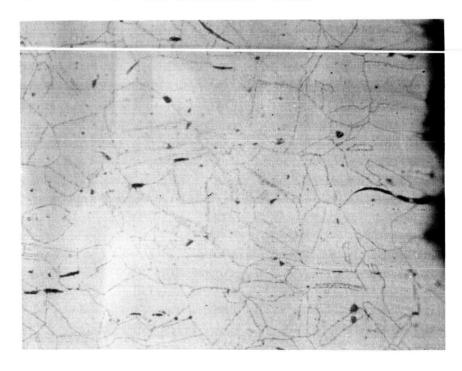


FIGURE 26

GRAIN STRUCTURE PERPENDICULAR TO FRACTURE DIRECTION 540X

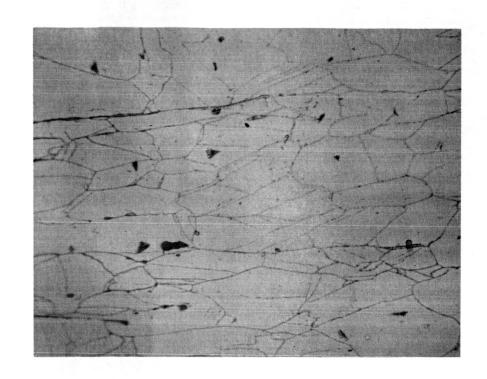


FIGURE 27

GRAIN STRUCTURE SHOWING ELONGATED GRAIN 540X

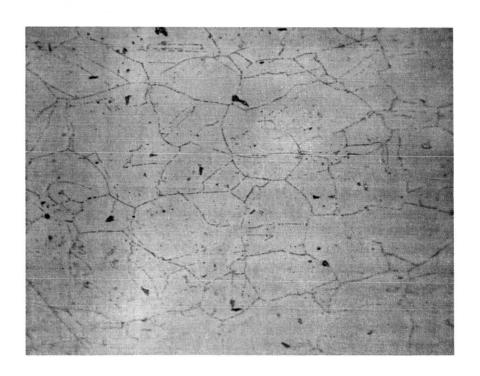


FIGURE 28

END GRAIN STRUCTURE OF GRAINS SHOWN IN FIGURE 8
540X

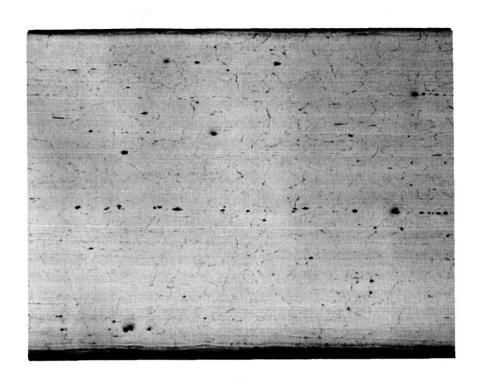


FIGURE 29

EQUIAXED GRAIN STRUCTURE IN
REGION OF DUCTILE FAILURE 100X

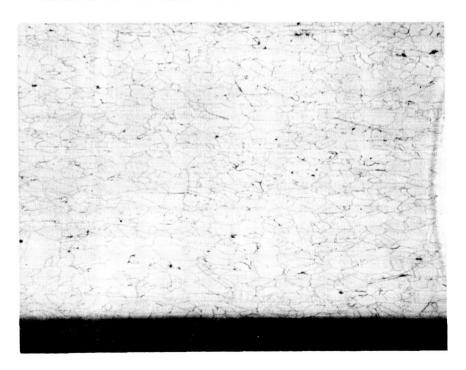


FIGURE 30

ELONGATED GRAIN STRUCTURE IN REGION OF BRITTLE FAILURE 100X

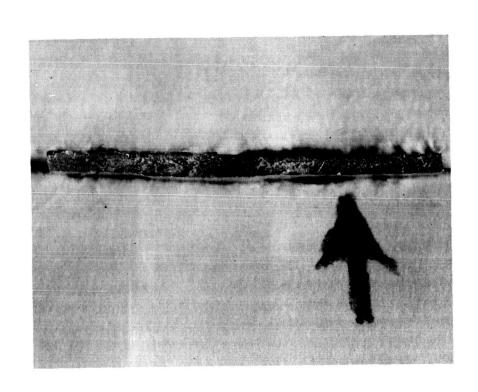


FIGURE 31

FRACTURE SURFACE AT SUSPECTED

ORIGIN OF FAILURE 5X

240,000			BURST	Strength Psi	(1)				(1)266,957	(T) 632	(1267,362	$^{(1)}_{266,391}$	(1266,814	266,000 ACTUAL
26.5				WEIGHT LBS.	23.0	1	1	του	21.92	22.01	22.07	22.79	21.92	22.94
25.090- 25.258		(2)	OUTSIDE	DIAMETER	25.254	1	1	FOR ALTERNATE ANNEALING SALVAGE METHOD	25.302	25.260	(325.424	(325.331	25.371	25.287
8330	VOLUME	AFTER	PROOF	TEST IN	8357		1	SALING S	8395	9988	8512	8398	8488	9888
8230 -		VOLUME	PRIOR TO	PROOF TEST-IN	8339	1	t	ERNATE ANNE	8390	8360	8478	8383	8479	1868
214,375	(1)	R.T. PROOF	PRESSURE	STRESS PSIG	229,621	1	1	USED FOR ALT	230,063	229,677	231,173	230,333	230,698	229,933
1347±10		R.T. PROOF	PRESSURE	TEST PSIG	1350	•		- WAS TO BE	1350	1350	1350	1350	1350	1350
240,000	(1320°F	STRESS	LEVEL	ACHIEVED PSIG	258,538	191,000	203,000	STRETCHED	258,179	256,898	258,571	257,632	258,041	257,184
		-320°F	STRETCH	PRESSURE PSIG	1520	(4)	(4)	TON	1515	1510	1510	1510	1510	1210
DESIGN			VESSEL	SERIAL	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559

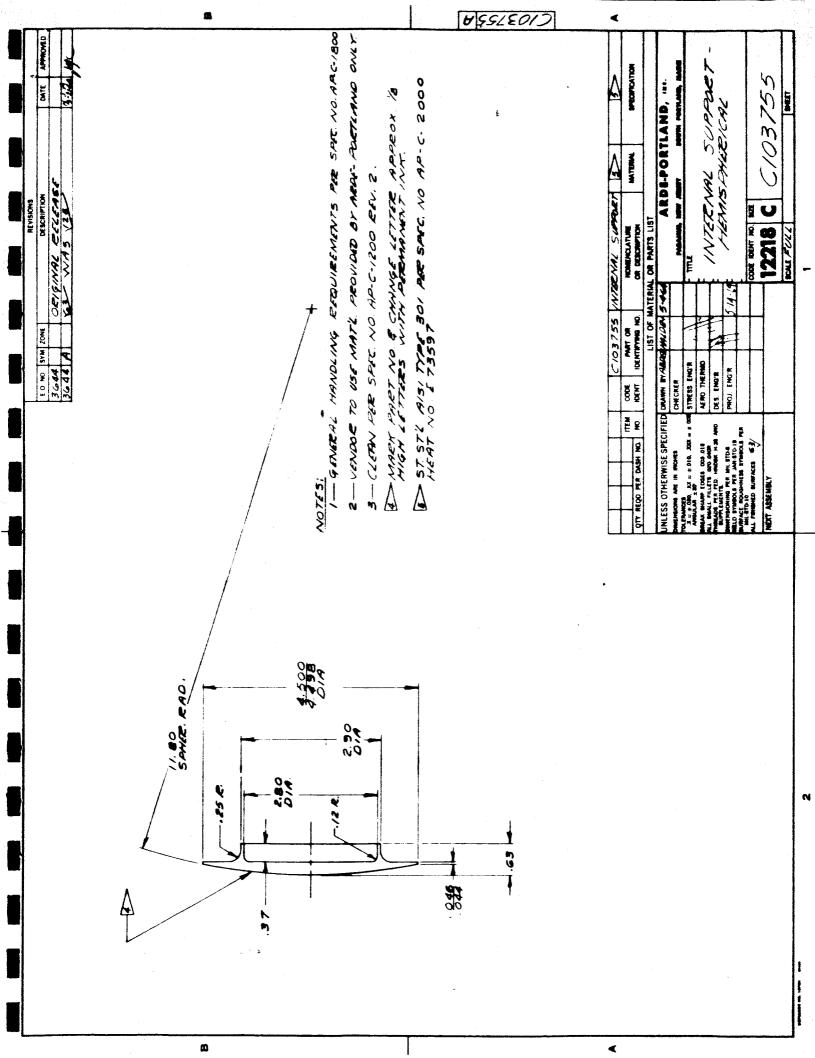
NOTES:

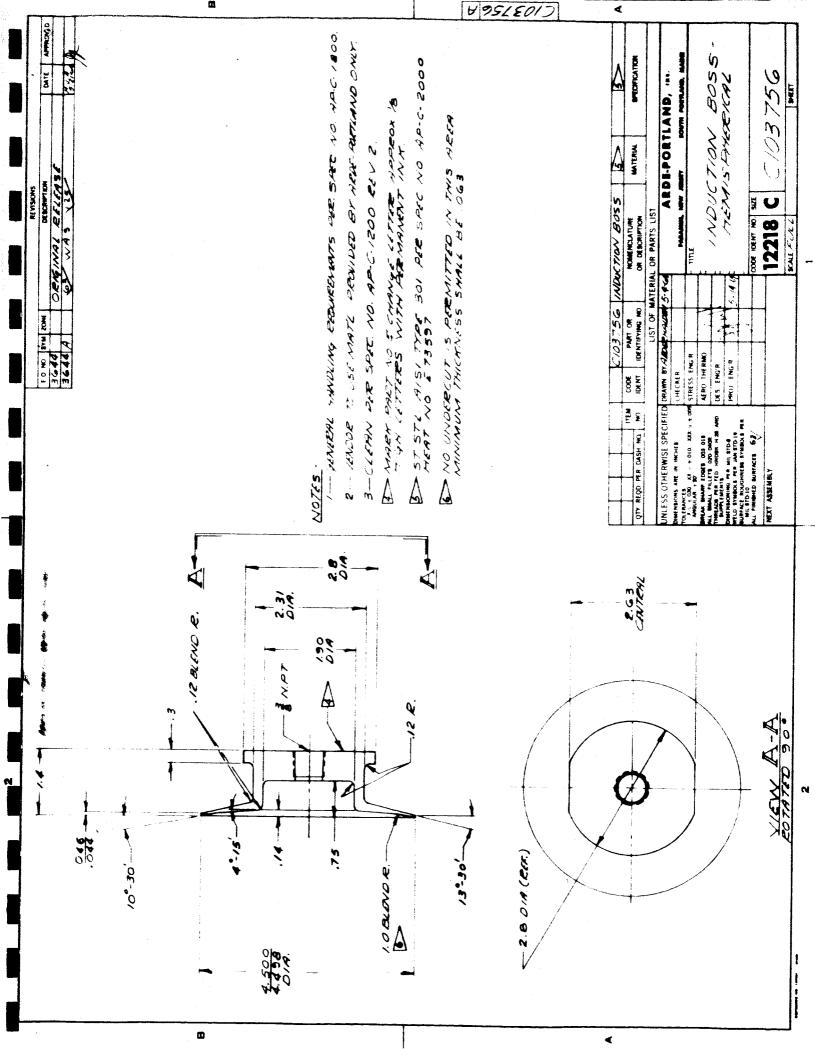
(1) THEORETICAL CALCULATIONS.

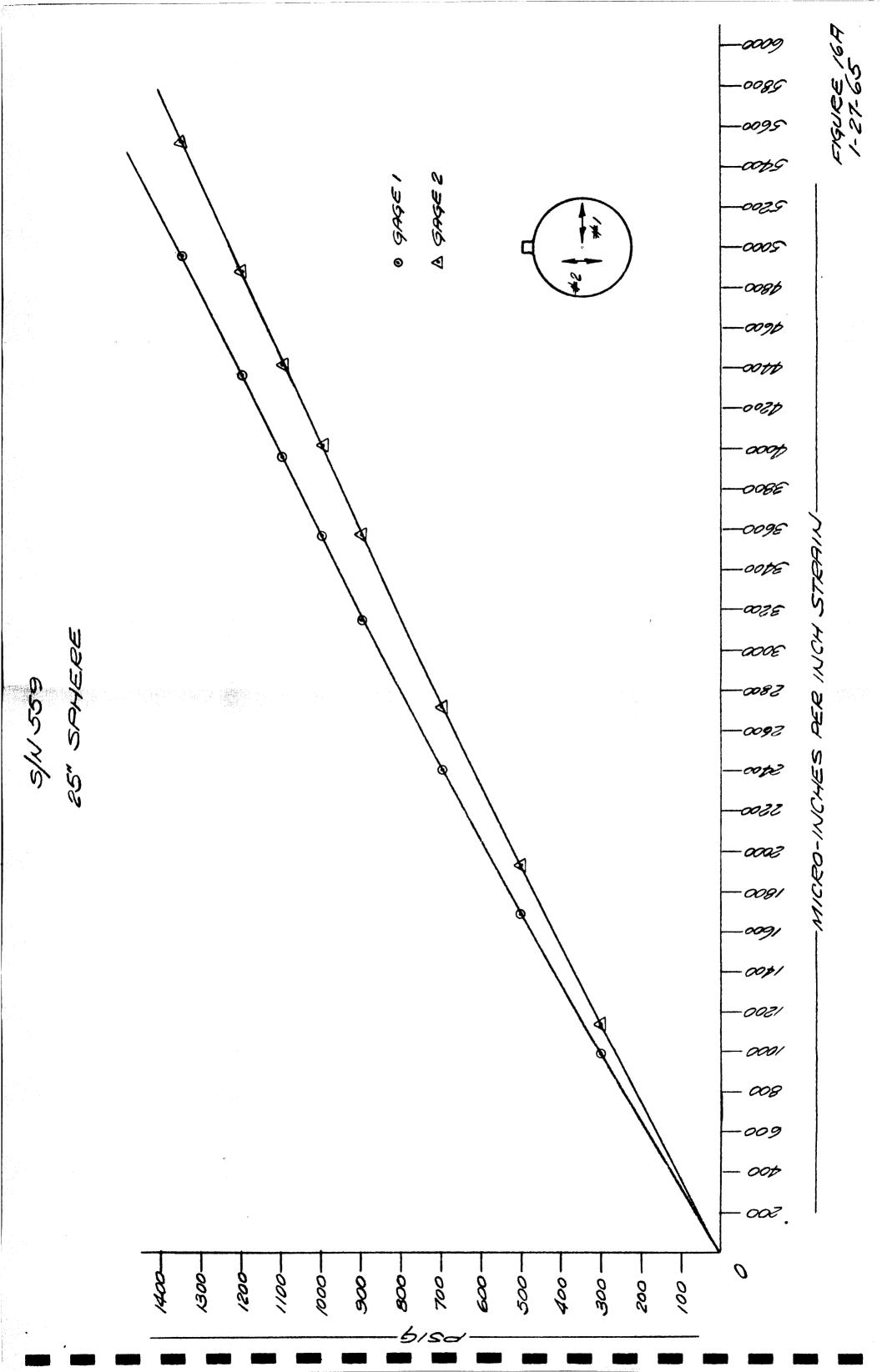
(2) AVERAGE OF THREE READINGS

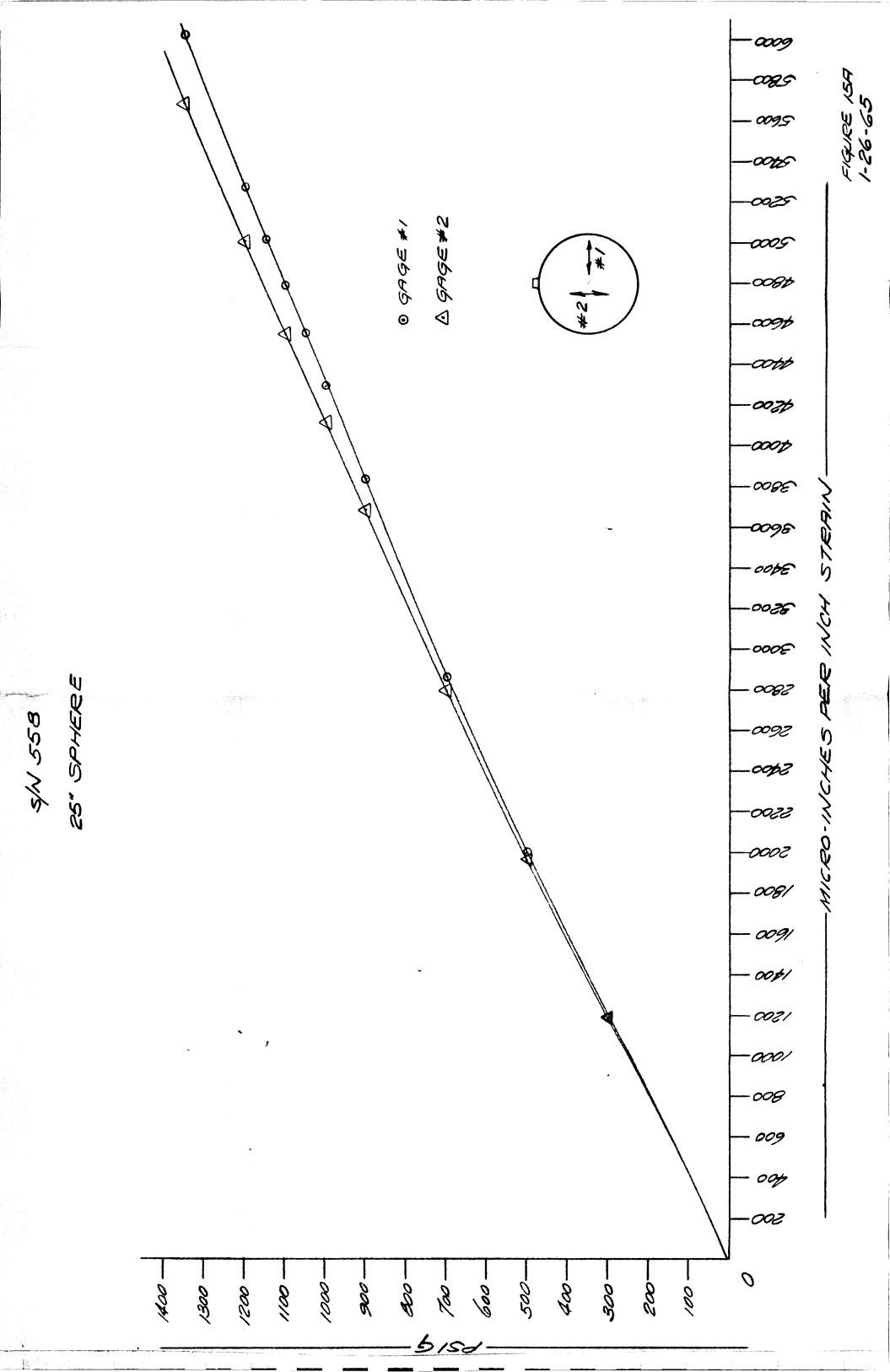
(3) THESE DIMENSIONS TAKEN WITH A PI TAPE.

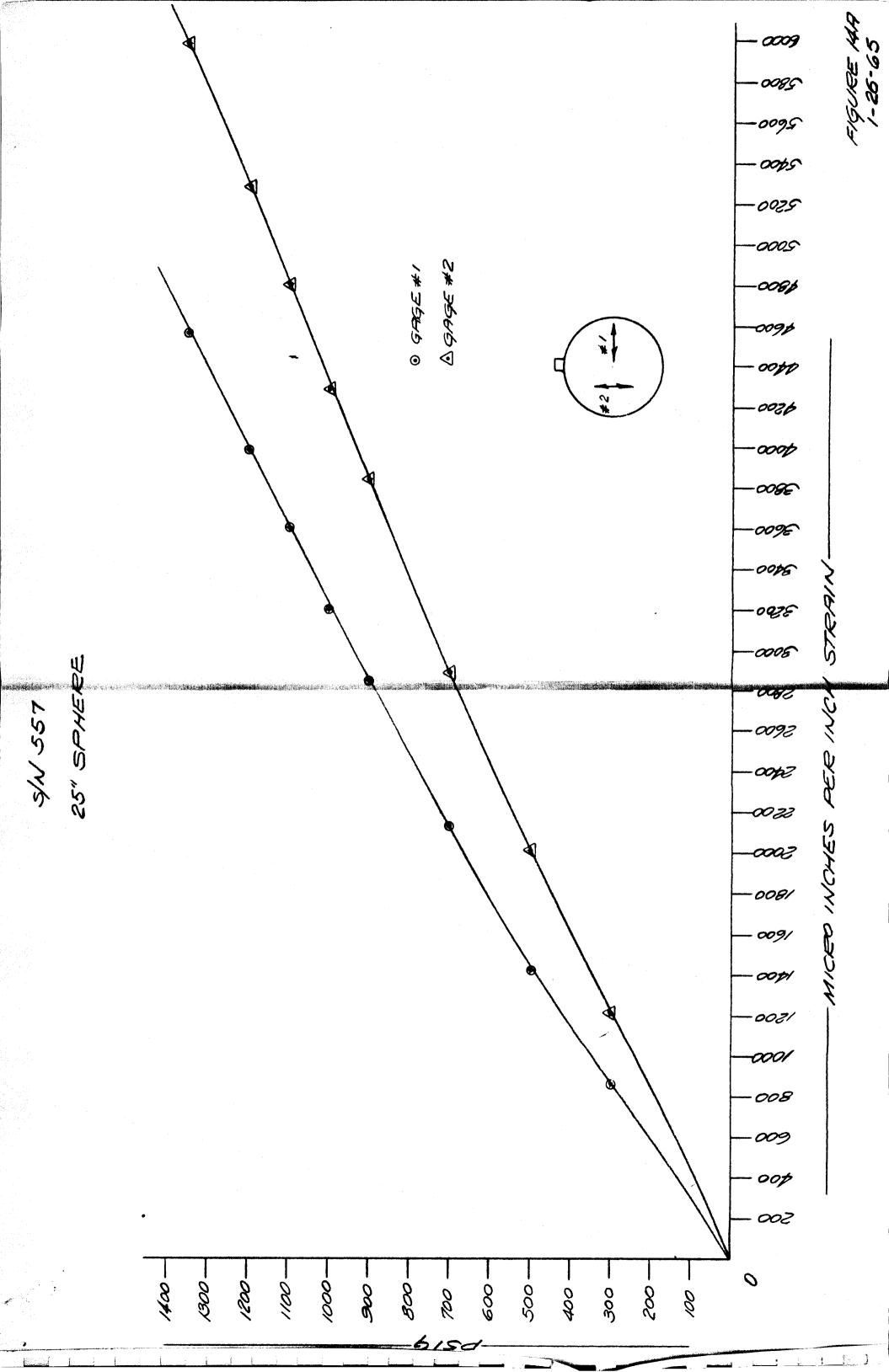
(4) BURST











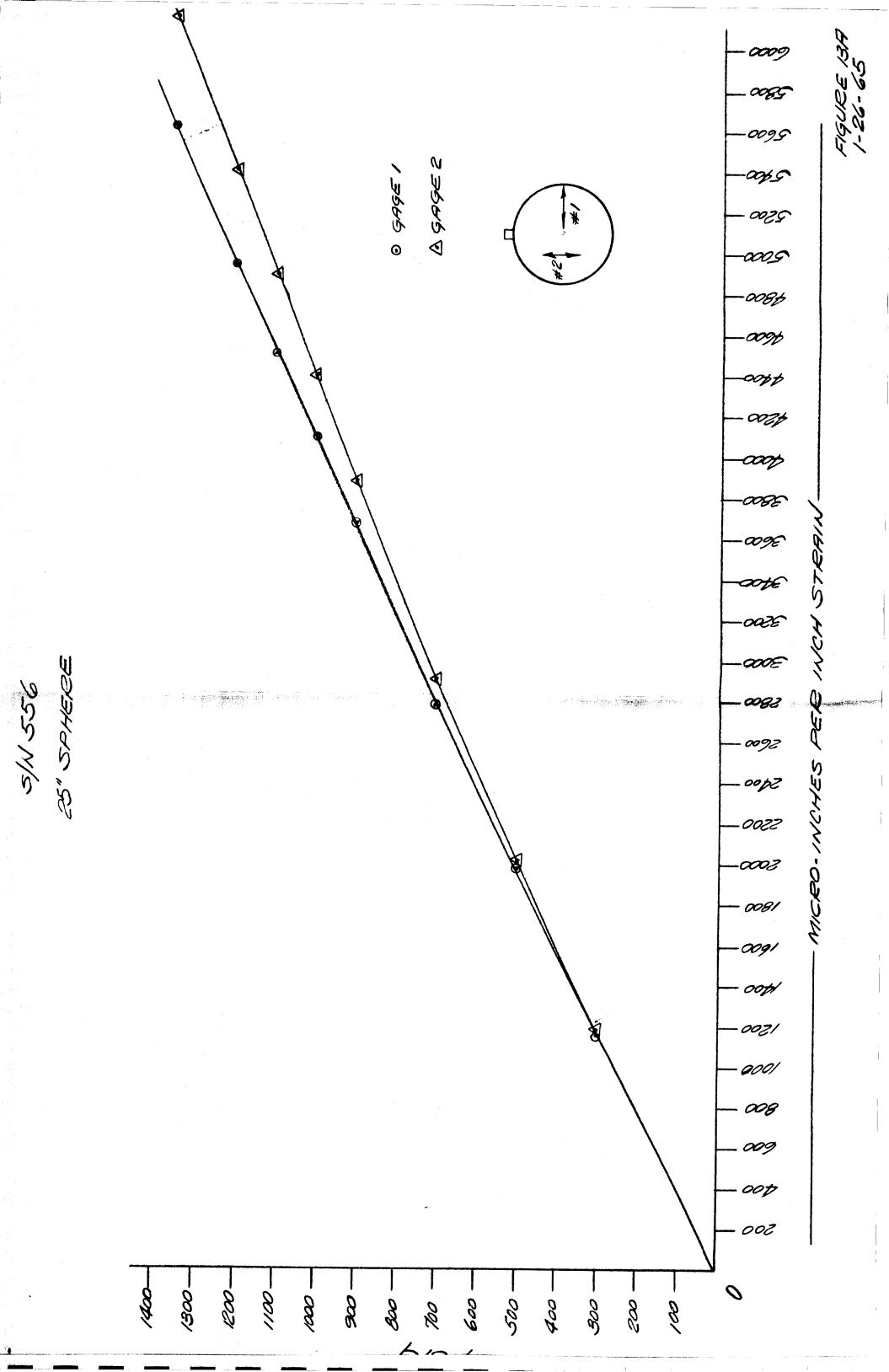
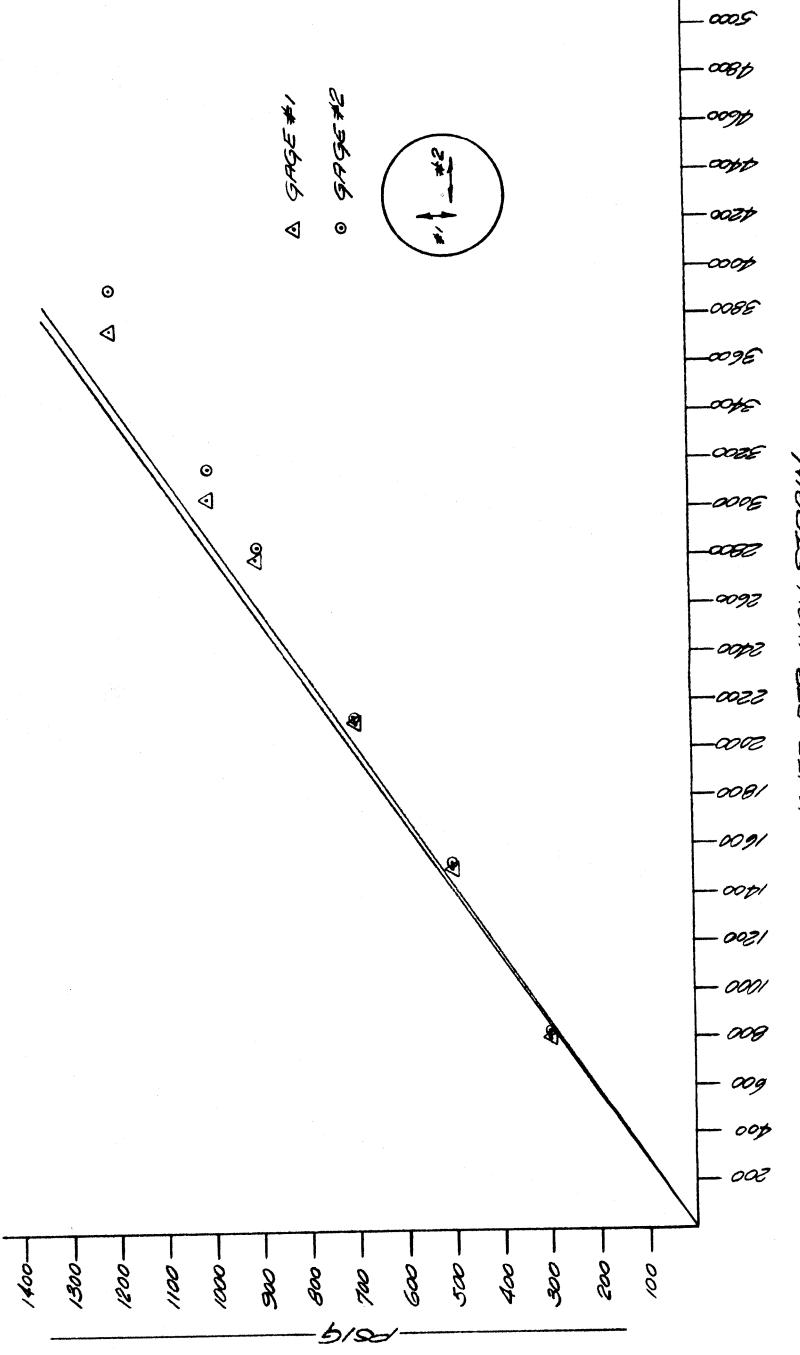


FIGURE 12A 1-18-65 SH 554 25" SPHERE



25" SPHERE

SW 550

